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Virginia Gentleman: As sturdy as the oaks under which he stood, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.) spoke at his famous annual picnic in his orchard at Berryville, Virginia, last week and threw down a challenge to the Kennedy Administration.

In his typically firm but gentlemanly language, the Senator urged the President to "strike a blow" for fiscal confidence and responsibility, by including a balanced budget in the expected tax cut message which will come in January. The President's Budget Director, David Bell, is reportedly at work on the budget now.

With his usual sly humor, Byrd announced that "I, too, have started to work on a budget—a BYRD BUDGET." Capitol Hill is familiar with the "Byrd Budgets," which the Senator, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submits every January. They are marked by recommendations for sharp cuts in various areas of the federal government. No one believes that the upcoming Byrd Budget suggestions will harmonize with the wild spending proclivities of Budget Director Bell.

Thus, Senator Byrd's speech foreshadowed a clash when Congress meets for the first time next year. He spoke with confidence; his morale is high—and justifiably so. For he and all others on Capitol Hill know that the people demand restraints on spending. The President inferentially had to admit defeat in his emergency tax cut plans, because Congress and the grass roots want no tax cut without spending cuts. Significant of this new atmosphere of economy was *Time* magazine's recent "cover story" on Senator Byrd—a remarkably comprehensive and sympathetic profile.

As if in recognition of this country-wide attitude, Byrd introduced another speaker, Charles B. Shuman, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest farmers organization in the country and the most conservative. Shuman spoke in high praise of Byrd's economic policies. According to friends, Byrd expresses amazement at the volume of letters he receives from all 50 states, North and South, extolling his strong stand for economy.

As Congress nears adjournment, therefore, the stage is set for a heightened tempo of conflict—spending vs. economy, with the "Virginia Gentle-

man" as the principal protagonist. The White House is taking notice.

Within two days of the Byrd speech, rumors spread through Washington that the President is contemplating issuing an "economy order" to his bureaucrats to cut expenditures by about three per cent. The rumors are traceable to government sources. Obviously, this is JFK's recognition that economy will be the watchword during the forthcoming election campaign.

Cuba: Recent reports, confirmed by the President, of massive shipments of Soviet arms and "technicians" to Cuba indicate that another powerful thrust has been made by the Kremlin into the Western Hemisphere.

Yet this new and sudden crisis, which has instilled fears among many of possible further Communist aggression in Latin America, has been pooh-poohed by the Administration. The President, at a recent press conference, got only worked up enough to say he would "examine the situation."

He entirely brushed off suggestions that Khrushchev's new move was directed at other Latin countries. The President's remark last week that "I think it would be a mistake to invade Cuba"—with implications that he meant we should never invade—was reported to have stunned Pentagon officials. The latter have constantly claimed Castro must be eliminated from Cuba for the safety of the Western Hemisphere.

While the Administration remains in an ever constant torpor over this new Communist show of force, however, the imposing Soviet arsenal and the numerous Russian "military technicians" (between 3,000 and 5,000) which recently entered Cuba have shocked not only defense officials but foreign policy experts as well.

Frank J. Lausche (D.-Ohio), well-informed member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has vigorously disputed the Administration's contention that these personnel are only "military technicians." According to his information, they are Soviet troops. The Democratic Senator says he is "unwilling to accept the proposition that Castro is asking for the troops to quell a suspected insurrection . . . I fear his motives go far beyond Cuba. They go into Haiti, into Jamaica . . ."

In a blistering attack upon the Administration, Senator Homer E. Capehart (R.-Ind.) called for the US to "land troops" unless Castro removes Soviet military personnel and supplies.

"How long," asked the Senator, "will the President 'examine the situation' as he told his press conference he is doing? Until the hundreds of Russians . . . grow into thousands? . . . What-

ever happened to the Monroe Doctrine? What the Russians are doing now and have been doing for many months, with full knowledge of the White House, has been in violation of that same Monroe Doctrine adopted in 1823 . . . It is time the American people demanded that President Kennedy quit 'examining the situation' and start protecting the interests of the United States."

Goldberg to the Court: Behind a facade of "let's be sporting about it" in much of the press and among men in public office, the appointment of Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg to the Supreme Court (succeeding retiring Justice Felix Frankfurter) is not regarded as good news for the Old Republic. Points made by critical observers:

(1) Maybe the liberal Goldberg will follow the course of the liberal Frankfurter, as many editorial writers hopefully remarked. But if so, how soon will he shed his pink prejudices? It is recalled that it took Frankfurter over a decade among the Nine before he began to be classified as "not so liberal."

One Capitol Hill veteran remarked: "We cannot afford on-the-job training on the Court at this critical time."

(2) Some labor union circles speculate that Goldberg got the appointment by demanding it of JFK as fulfillment of an earlier promise from the President. One law professor, Harry Kalven of the University of Chicago, was quoted as viewing the appointment as "obviously a political favor."

(3) Goldberg's appointment gives the liberal wing of the Court the majority. He joins the four liberal extremists—Black, Douglas, Warren and Brennan—to constitute the decisive five. Even after Byron "Whizzer" White's appointment there was some doubt about the fifth vote. Not now. The consequences could prove of incalculable harm, in view of the bent of the "Warren Court" toward legislating and becoming a "Third House of Congress."

(4) As conservatives gnash their teeth over this event, the pros remind: "That's what you get when you lose an election." On October 27, 1960, HUMAN EVENTS reported the concern of the pros about anti-Nixon sentiments among some conservatives, who professed to welcome a GOP defeat as a prelude to renaissance of a "real conservative party in '64."

HUMAN EVENTS went on: "Conservatism in the Court has made some advances in recent years; more would be made presumably from Nixon appointments to the Nine. But all such hopes would fade if Kennedy, guided by labor and 'liberals,' were elected; again for another generation the Supreme Court would be New Deal."

Drug Law: "Scientists Fear New Laws May Curb Drug Research"—such is the two-column head of a New York Times story (August 26) reflecting on the legislative results of the "frenzied public response to the thalidomide episode." Scientists interviewed by the Times fear that "new controls

[such as those just passed by the Senate, under prodding of headline-hunting Senate liberals] may restrict the sound scientific practice that is necessary for the discovery and development of vitally needed new drugs."

Crosby Noyes, foreign correspondent for the Washington Star, cables from Dusseldorf, West Germany, (August 28) that in that country—which suffered most from use of thalidomide—the general attitude is that increased governmental control of drugs would not be in the public interest. The argument in Germany is that "the only result of tighter government regulation would be to keep new products off the market without any improvement in safety standards."

The Germans say: "The improvement of testing procedures should be left to the industry which has itself the liveliest and most direct interest in insuring the safety and effectiveness of its products."

Foreign Aid: House leaders' postponement of action on President Kennedy's foreign aid funds bill last week has demonstrated once again how deep the current feeling is against the Administration measure. While floor managers said the appropriations bill could have been ready for a House vote next week, Democratic leaders suddenly postponed action until September 18 in order to rally support behind it.

The Chairman of the House Foreign Aid Appropriations Subcommittee, Otto E. Passman (D-La.), who has vowed he would cut \$2 billion from the appropriations bill, received cheers and applause from both sides of the aisle when he denounced the bill after the postponement announcement.

Passman told the House: "The fact of the matter is, if the Congress should adjourn *sine die* without ever passing a foreign aid appropriations bill, sufficient funds are on hand, from prior years' appropriations, to operate this worldwide program at the present rate of expenditures, full steam ahead, for 25 painful and expensive months."

Passman, credited with hacking away \$5 billion from foreign aid programs over the past six years, said in recent hearings before his subcommittee that the foreign aid program, "if not brought under control, will break us . . . wreck our economy . . . and bring us to our knees . . ."

In the recently published hearings, Passman pointed out that the Administration had once again defied the will of Congress by using the President's contingency foreign aid funds for programs cut by Congress.

The Kennedy Strategy: While Kennedy now has plans to make foreign policy a major issue in the campaign, Republicans are wondering if he will be able to fool the American people into thinking it has been successful. There is a temporary lull in international flare-ups, but this, as the GOP sees it, is due less to Kennedy's "peacemaking" efforts than to his reliance on wholesale appeasement. Examples:

(1) Southeast Asia—Communist North Vietnamese are killing American boys in South Vietnam;

Poland, according to the scholarly *China Quarterly* (and not denied by the State Department) has an agreement to send military aid to North Vietnam; the President then twists the arm of Congress to supply Poland with aid.

What is even more incredible is that very few military observers feel that the US can win in Vietnam as long as Laos, which flanks it, is as good as in the Communist camp; yet Kennedy—against the advice of the military and the Central Intelligence Agency—allowed the Russians, unhindered, to supply the Communists in Laos; undercut the anti-Communist leaders there; and backed a “neutralist” Laos filled with Communists and pro-Communists.

(2) Europe—The Kennedy Administration allowed the Russians, in violation of all existing agreements, to seal off East Berlin; we have refused to assert our rights while the Communists make assaults on them daily; bilateral talks between America and Russia on Berlin have sown distrust among our NATO allies and we stand by while the Communists—against all written agreements—shoot down Germans who used to be able to travel freely from East Berlin to West Berlin.

(3) Africa—The US has helped the UN launch two wars against the anti-Communist, pro-free-enterprise Katanga province of the Congo. Yet we support Adoula, the central Congolese government’s socialist Premier, who insisted at the UN the Congo would give “moral and material” support to the revolutions in “Angola, Algeria and South Africa.”

(4) Latin America—The Administration, against the advice of the military, refused to give the American air support desperately needed by the Cuban invaders, thus dooming the invasion attempt in 1961. In British Guiana, the Administration has admitted it has plans to give aid to Marxist Cheddi Jagan.

The Kennedy Administration has driven the Dutch from West New Guinea and ensured its transfer to Red-leaning Indonesia; it has offered Russia an atomic test-ban treaty with no inspection requirements; and it has plans to boost trading with the Communist enemy.

Labor Front: A nation-wide poll indicated last week that a majority of the American people oppose compulsory membership provisions in labor-management contracts.

The poll was conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey, and was sponsored by the National Right to Work Committee, an organization formed to defend existing right-to-work laws in the states and to boost passage of such laws in other states.

Highlights of the opinion poll were these findings:

Laws to prevent industry-wide strikes are favored by 71 per cent of the people. Fifty-two per cent believe there are union monopolies. About 69 per cent approve of placing unions under the

anti-trust laws and 64 per cent want closer government regulation of labor organizations. In regard to the “union shop,” 62 per cent of those polled prefer a system that permits a man to hold a job whether or not he belongs to a union.

The following statement produced 93 per cent agreement among those polled: “No American should be forced against his will to join a church, union or political organization.”

The American public strongly endorses the provision of the federal law which recognizes the right of states to enact right-to-work laws (Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act). When asked whether the federal government should allow each state to decide if it wants to pass a right-to-work law, 70 per cent endorsed it, 14 per cent opposed it and 16 per cent had no opinion.

Polling shows that the public supports the expanding movement for state right-to-work laws, which safeguard voluntary unionism and prohibit compulsory unionism. Also, the support is growing; more people know about them and those who have heard of them are 4-to-1 in favor of them.

Tax Reform: By talking now about future tax “cuts” the President hopes to gain Democratic votes in the November elections. But these promised cuts are to be included in a tax “reform” package that has not yet been elaborated. If it were, few votes would be gained for the President’s party, for tax reforms now being discussed in the Treasury Department and elsewhere would do much to reduce the tax rates without reducing the federal tax burden. The new proposals would broaden the taxable base through the elimination of many so-called “loopholes.”

Senator A. Willis Robertson (D.-Va.) expressed the fears of many recently when he sharply questioned some of the reforms now under consideration, such as: elimination of deductions for local real estate taxes and state taxes and for interest payments on home mortgages; attacks on the capital gains tax treatment now in the law; reduction of medical-dental expense deductions; and increased taxes on married persons.

The Virginia Democrat said that to wipe out the deduction of state and local taxes would be “income confiscation,” while removing the mortgage interest deduction would hold back home ownership expansion and adversely affect the construction industry.

One of the chief architects of the new tax program will be Walter Heller, Chairman of the President’s Council of Economic Advisers. HUMAN EVENTS has pointed out (January 6, 1961) some of Heller’s radical ideas on tax reform, which go beyond those mentioned by Senator Robertson.

REVEREND C. VAN SCHOUWEN, Instructor of Bible, Dordt College, Sioux Center, Iowa: “If HUMAN EVENTS could only be placed in about ten per cent of American homes, it would easily start a political revolution in behalf of conservatism.”

Heller would eliminate almost all the deductions and tax much income now exempt. He has gone so far as to say that "even the excess exemptions for the aged and the blind . . . are in the last analysis an impediment to economic growth." (Joint Economic Committee Hearings, October, 1959, page 3004)

Among the other specific changes that have been discussed is one that would tax Social Security income and interest accumulated on life insurance policies. Another would eliminate the tax-free status of sick pay. The \$50 dividend exclusion and four per cent dividend credit are both in danger of being wiped out.

Pointing out that most of the present allowances were arrived at through years of study and experience, Robertson says: "None should be changed without fully considering the inequities likely to arise and the costs likely to be incurred."

If the voters become aware of these proposed changes, the sugary promise of a tax "cut" could turn into a sour political liability.

Public Power: The taxpayer may not know it, but another brainwashing campaign for public power in the United States is under way. It was signalled last week with the announcement by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall that he and nine other public power enthusiasts, including Assistant Special White House Counsel Lee C. White, were going to the Soviet Union to study "Soviet technological advances in power production."

Representative John P. Saylor (R.-Pa.), who can smell a brainwashing operation when one is brewing, wondered why the Secretary didn't care to visit the ten most efficient steam electric generating plants in the world, which are right here in the United States, according to the Federal Power Commission. Francis L. Adams, Chief of the FPC's Bureau of Power, has pointed out that while the US only outproduced the Soviet Union by 228 billion kilowatt hours in 1945, by 1958 this country outproduced the Russians by 491 billion kilowatt hours.

Why, then, visit the USSR and let the world believe the Soviets can teach us something? The simple fact is that a history of these public junkets was initiated by public power enthusiast Michael Straus in 1957. Straus, who worked for former Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, prodded the late Senator James Murray (D.-Mont.) to initiate these jaunts by congressmen and public power bureaucrats in 1957. Since then, officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bonneville Power Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration and the like have periodically traveled to Russia to study "Soviet power technology" and have returned to write glowing reports of their visit.

Udall, accompanied by TVA and Bonneville officials, can hardly be expected to come up with anything different.

Capitol Camera: JFK, noting some optimistic economic charts, said to a prominent businessman: "If I were not President, right now I would be buying stocks." But the businessman retorted: "I share your attitude, Mr. President, and so do many of my business friends. If you weren't President, we, too, right now would be buying stocks." This story appeared in J. A. Livingston's *Business Outlook* column in (of all places) the liberal *Washington Post* (August 29).

• Senator Harry Byrd opened his famous picnic speech recently with what sounded like a religious invocation. Then drily, in a less clerical tone, the Senator remarked that he had just repeated the words of the New York State non-denominational prayer, which "the Warren Court banned." Thus, Byrd went on to remark, "the Warren Court is not satisfied with rewriting the Constitution, but now it appears it wants to rewrite the Bible."

• Symington's stockpile circus remains stalled partly because of mounting criticism of its smear character. While George Humphrey's Hanna Company rates as the principal whipping boy, none of Symington's propagandists recall that, under Ike and Truman, "officials used stockpiling as a lever to undermine the so-called monopoly of International Nickel." So remarks *Barron's* financial weekly, which adds, "Hence the ventures in Cuba and the generous incentives for Hanna to exploit its nickel deposit."

• Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Allen Drury has come out with a new book that has even more conservative overtones than *Advise and Consent*. In his new political novel, *A Shade of Difference* (published by Doubleday and run in serial form in *McCall's* magazine), Drury's main objects of attack are the United Nations and the new emerging countries in Africa.

• At the recent peace-pipe smoking ceremony among Republicans in Sacramento, California, one event went unnoticed by the general press. Former Senator William F. Knowland, now the hard hitting editor of the *Oakland Tribune*, received the largest hand from delegates attending the State Committee meeting there.

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

If a man cannot do a job in private industry, he can be counted on to lose that job. If he cannot do a job in the government bureaucracy, one or two assistants are usually hired to help him.
—Senator Allen J. Ellender (D.-La.)

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Africa: Free Too Soon

By WALTER TROHAN

THE EMERGENCE of the African continent is one of the most spectacular and dramatic stories of our time. Yet, there are sound reasons to believe that most, if not all, of the new nations have been granted independence too soon.

Quite properly Africa has been known as the Dark Continent. The granting of independence promises it a bright horizon, but the light of freedom isn't shining at present. At the moment Africa might be said to be a dark rat hole into which the Communist nations and the anti-Communist nations, chiefly the United States, are pouring millions upon millions of dollars.

It looks as though Africa could swallow billions of dollars without really emerging as far as some of the more backward nations in other continents. Africa might be described as willing—willing to take money from anyone, Communist or non-Communist, without joining any camp solidly.

In breaking with colonialism, some African nations have been inclining toward communism. Algeria, for example, is virtually in the hands of pro-Red leaders. Other countries, if not actually Communist, are following ideology by jailing the opposition and operating under the most rigid dictatorship.

THE NEW CONTINENT needs education and a variety of leaders, particularly teachers, doctors, farm experts, engineers and skilled workers. Yet, young people are concentrating on law and politics, because they want power and the quick fortunes it brings. Countries have grandiose plans for industry but no trained workers, to say nothing of trained leaders.

The educated are vying for power, and power is great when a man like the American-educated Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana can insist on being addressed as "the Messiah." He dictated a constitution which makes him alone the upper house of the legislature, the czar of the treasury and the supreme court.

Russia has poured almost \$200 million into Ghana a country of 6½ million people. The United States has given \$26 million and is giving more. The country had a fat surplus of \$750 million in the treasury when the British pulled out. Now it's broke. Where did the money go? The world got an inkling when the wife of a cabinet minister bought an \$8,400 gold bed in London. The bed was returned when the people protested, but the aid money is there for the spending.

The Communists had hoped to take over Africa. A statue of workers in Russia generally includes a Negro. At one time it was thought this was a bid for enlistment of American Negroes into communism, but actually it was aimed at capturing Africa. Russia wooed African students, hoping to have Communist-educated Negroes take over.

NOW, THE RUSSIANS aren't so sure they are taking over. Apparently the leaders are just taking. The masters of the Kremlin are indicating that Africa isn't educated to a Communist takeover. There are indications that Russia will withdraw, let the United States finance the emergence of Africa, and then move in to take over when it reaches the proper level of maturity.

It is not hard to get the United States to finance any country. The only country whose independence the United States has opposed in Africa is that of Katanga. When Russia was making the Congo, under Patrice Lumumba, a pattern for its African takeover, the United States joined in the Russian objective of taking over Katanga. At present the United States is paying the costs of United Nations' operations in the Congo, including those of Russia, which wanted Katanga crushed but wasn't willing to pay for it.

John F. Kennedy called for Algerian independence as a Senator and encouraged it as President, although the government may be Communist. Algeria is more advanced than most emerging African nations, but it is not prepared for self-government. No doubt Europeans committed many crimes in Africa. Perhaps the greatest may prove to be the granting of independence too quickly.

Three Times Losers

There were three prisoners in a concentration camp behind the Iron Curtain.

The first prisoner explained: "I arrived five minutes late for work, so they sentenced me to prison for attempting to sabotage the economic plan."

The second worker said, "I got to work five minutes early and they accused me of spying for the West."

The third said, "I clocked in exactly on time, and they decided I must have a watch that kept accurate time and I could have bought that kind of watch only in the West, and so they gave me a life sentence."

'Watchdog of the Treasury'

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

No American statesman deserves the title "Watchdog of the Treasury" more than Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.), who has been a foe of waste and inefficiency in government for 10, these many years. No US Senator is regarded with more respect by both major political parties. It was to be expected, therefore, that if there were any "bugs" in the Administration's tax revision bill, Senator Byrd would find them—and it didn't take him long to do so. And, because he is such a thoroughly honest man, doing so cost him \$21,000. This is how it happened:



BYRD

The new bill provides for a 7 per cent tax credit on new purchases of business machinery and equipment, and Senator Byrd, the nation's largest apple grower, is putting \$300,000 in new equipment into his cannery at Berryville, Virginia, because the old equipment was destroyed by fire.

Now, 7 per cent of \$300,000 comes to \$21,000, which is what Senator Byrd would have received as a tax credit if he had not pointed out one very important fact—the entire \$300,000 was covered by insurance, hence he wasn't out a penny.

So he suggested to the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is chairman, that an amendment be tacked on to the tax-revision bill which would specify that the 7 per cent tax credit would not apply to outlays for replacing machinery and equipment destroyed or damaged by fire, hurricanes or such other causes to the extent that the replacement cost is paid by insurance. The committee adopted Senator Byrd's proposal unanimously.

What this nation needs is more men with the foresight and compelling honesty of the senior Senator from Virginia, who is determined to save the taxpayers' dollars even if it costs him a small fortune himself, and who can spot inequities at a greater distance than most men.

Texas Voters Defeat Urban Renewal

From the Dallas Morning News

Voters of the little town of Pearsall, about 50 miles southwest of San Antonio, recently showed more common sense and farsightedness than the people of larger, more sophisticated cities. By a vote of 397 to 100—almost 4 to 1—they turned down an urban renewal project for slum clearance and drainage work.

The project would have cost the city \$75,000, but the Federal government would have kicked in three times as much. By rejecting the proposal, Pearsall demonstrated that it had not been hoodwinked into believing that all those Federal government dollars would be coming to them from out of nowhere.

They refused to buy the usual excuse, "If we don't take the money, somebody else will," and recognized that in the long run if enough cities fall for that gag, they'll all have to cough up as much or more than they ever got out of the program.

California communities are being told, "Lie Down and Be Depressed, Damn You!" The small California town of Weaverville brought this to light months ago. A local newspaper capsuled the situation in the above words. A few months later it was Hollister. (See "Hollister Wants to Get Off List, HUMAN EVENTS, July 7, 1962.) In a recent newsletter, Congressman Gubser described Washington's latest "summit of tomfoolery": the classification of Beverly Hills as "blighted," thus making it eligible for urban planning grants.

'Blighted' Beverly Hills

By Representative Charles S. Gubser (R.-Calif.)

RECENTLY I tried to get the City of Hollister out of the clutches of Federal witch doctors who insist that the city is depressed and needs "Federal money and medicine." When Secretary Goldberg refused to remove the stigma of designation as a depressed area, I turned to the Department of Commerce. On July 10, I asked Secretary Hodges to "please inform me as to what steps we Hollister can take to get out of the clutches of the Area Redevelopment Agency so that we can continue to manage our own affairs as we have for several generations."

On July 27, an underling said he had read my letter "with interest and concern." Then he went on to make the profound observation that my letter raised "an important and complex matter, involving basic economic factors." He neglected to answer my question.

Such high-sounding and platitudinous hot air is typical of a bureaucratic reply. Its nasty niceness reminds one of the principal characters in Arsenic and Old Lace who gleefully, pleasantly and sweetly continue their happy work of dispensing arsenic to unsuspecting victims—and it is equally dangerous.

Now Washington is approaching a new summit of tomfoolery. Now the happy plotters are about to feed sugar-coated arsenic to "blighted" Beverly Hills. The city which is famous as a home of the stars will soon receive \$100,000 to assist in planning its future development.

I asked the Census Bureau for the latest figures regarding the "poor" people of Beverly Hills. Apparently they are not as well off as some of the \$10,000-per-week movie stars who reside there. The median family income in Beverly Hills is just under \$1,000 per month, as compared to the national average of about \$471. So it seems that Beverly Hills is only twice as well off as the rest of the nation, despite its well-publicized heart-shaped swimming pools, ermine rugs, poodle dogs and sport cars.

But somebody has made the mistake of calling in the Federal doctors. Now the citizens of Beverly Hills must take Federal medicine—even if it kills them!

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT—"If every person eligible for retirement did so as soon as they were eligible, it would bankrupt the social security program, and every other retirement program unless the taxes and rates were to be drastically increased." (Senator Russell B. Long, Louisiana Democrat)

Primer on Profits

From the New York Daily News

At an elaborate White House conference on economic matters last May, AFL-CIO President George Meany challenged the National Association of Manufacturers to "tell us how much profit they [business and industry] need and how it is going to be translated into jobs."

NAM Executive Vice President Charles R. Sligh has now released his group's answer to Mr. Meany.

Mr. Sligh connects jobs with profits by saying that "there will be virtually no unused capacity in either manpower or material resources when the possibility can be seen for employing them at a profit." Could any analysis be clearer?

Sligh also suggests four ways to make more jobs by improving the United States climate for profits; to wit:

1. Revamp the tax system so as to let business and industry keep more profits to invest in expansion.
2. Stop government regulation of business except for prevention of fraud, coercion or monopoly.
3. Make collective bargaining again a matter of negotiation between each employer and his own employees.
4. Cut out useless, wasteful government spending.

Again, could anything be clearer?

Meany says this NAM answer is not responsive to his challenge of last May. We'd suggest that Meany give the NAM document some more study. Actually, it explains why profits are essential to job-making in a profit-and-loss system—a subject which is of top importance to Meany as a leader of organized labor.

Conservatives: 'Men of the Future'

From a letter to the New York Herald Tribune

If it were not so tragic it would be somewhat amusing to watch the pseudo-liberal Administration employ the semantics of "moving ahead," "moving forward," "changing with the technological times," "climbing out of the mud of the status quo," etc.

The truth, of course, is that the Administration's cure for all problems is simply more status quo; more bureaucracy, interference and governmental control of everything. If it continues to move "forward" in this recessive, repressive and reactionary direction we'll all be bored wards of a master state instead of viable masters of a servant state. I hope we can halt this "forward" dragging soon or we'll be all the way back to Caesar.

The conservatives now appear to be the men of the future, the truly liberal men of freedom and verve and responsibility, the enlightened politicians of our time.

GRACE FREEMAN

Frankfurt, Germany

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Labor Brinkmanship

From the Los Angeles Times

An emergency meeting of construction industry employers from 10 western states recently petitioned President Kennedy to intervene to modify recent wage awards.

Specifically, the contractors' representatives said the \$2.22-an-hour wage-package increase won by Local 38 of the Plumbers' Union in the San Francisco Bay area constitutes a serious threat to the US economy.

The Local 38 package, which will bring wages there to \$7.75 an hour on July 1, 1965, contains the largest hourly increase ever won under collective bargaining.

The message to the President said the package is 450 per cent more than the "guideline" of 3 per cent suggested for 1962 wage increases by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. It is, they averred, wholly unwarranted by any established criteria.

The group told Mr. Kennedy it fears the effect of this size wage boost will be disruptive in the industry with other unions certain to demand comparable pay increases.

The national building industry grosses billions annually. If the labor increment in new construction were increased on the scale of Local 38's \$2.22 an hour, the proposed steel price increases which so outraged Mr. Kennedy would seem picayune in retrospect.

Some union people are questioning the wisdom of the San Francisco contract in the light of our present economic difficulties and uncertainties. It would be labor statesmanship of high order if wiser heads within the union movement were to persuade Local 38 to modify the new contract.

Such an action would redound to the credit of all unions by demonstrating that there is in labor a sense of responsibility.

Moley's View on JFK's Tariff Bill

Writing in his syndicated column, Raymond Moley points out that passage of JFK's trade-expansion proposal would give him one more "club" to use on recalcitrant congressmen. Said Moley:

"Under this Administration there has been a great deal of pressure from the White House in the form of threats to withdraw defense and other benefits from a district if a member fails to conform to its demands. The authority to impoverish a community or district by cutting tariffs on its products would be an additional club to hang over a recalcitrant member. Perhaps if some of the powers of the President had been more sparingly used, this fear would not be so great. But that such pressures have been so ruthlessly used is a hard fact."

"GRAVEDIGGERS IN LAWMAKERS' CLOTHING"
—" . . . I am afraid that we are in reality gravediggers in lawmakers' clothing. What we are preparing to do through this [foreign aid] bill is to deepen by another foot or two the grave in which the dead body of the American economy will soon lie—unless we awaken to our responsibilities—return to sanity and face reality." (Representative James A. Haley, Florida Democrat)

RACES

of the Week

Texas' At-Large Seat

Barry vs. Pool

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

THE VOICE of James Riddle Hoffa was harsh: "Des Barry must not be elected. The answer is positively no."

The chunky little Teamsters' boss spoke in Houston last January of Desmond Barry, Republican candidate for congressman at large. He talked of a \$1.7-million-a-month slush fund to be used for the defeat of candidates like Barry.

At approximately the same time, members of Houston's Teamsters local received letters urging that they pay their poll tax: "If for no other reason, buy your poll tax to defeat Des Barry."

Barry is the Houston, Texas, truck line operator who won national acclaim several years ago when he defied Teamsters' threats to destroy his small business. As the Teamsters ruefully admit, Des Barry was a major reason the Landrum-Griffin Act was finally passed.

Barry now campaigns night and day across the broad expanse of Texas, bringing his case to the state's 9.5 million citizens. Hitting six towns a day, Barry finds extraordinary response. Says campaign manager Mickey Ledrick, who has directed every state-wide GOP campaign in Texas for the last decade:

"This has been a scorching summer, but I have never seen reaction for any candidate like this. Never before have people been willing to work so hard this long before the election."

Everywhere reaction is similar. Almost 400 people turned out for a barbecue in Kermit; 145 for a talk in Lazbuddie, so small a town it can probably be found in few atlases.

BARRY'S OPPONENT, Joe Pool, a former state legislator, calls himself a conservative. Barry calls Pool the "ADA conservative"; points out that Pool enthusiastically backed Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and 1956, John F. Kennedy in 1960.

Pool ran unsuccessfully for Congress (against Republican Bruce Alger) in 1960. Unable to win in Alger's 5th District, Pool is out to win statewide. Because the Texas Legislature could not come up with a redistricting solution, the state's new congressman will be elected at large.

The winner—Pool or Barry—will be, in effect, Texas' third US senator. Republicans say that Barry—if he is elected—would be in an ideal spot to knock off Senator Ralph Yarborough in 1964.

Barry needs, at this time, maximum television exposure. Says Ledrick in Barry's campaign headquarters at 2515 Bartlett Avenue, Houston, "You can touch down at six towns a day for years in this state and still not reach enough folks to win elections. There are 254 counties in Texas and only TV can reach all of them."

But TV costs money, and this Barry does not have. Opponent Pool has only to rely upon the entrenched Democratic machine for victory.

Aiding Barry is a strong GOF ticket, headed by gubernatorial candidate Jack Cox and Bill Hayes for Lieutenant Governor. Republicans will field more candidates this year than ever before: 18 for Congress (the previous high was five); 85 for the State House of Representatives (versus a former high of 17); 15 for the State Senate (only three ever ran before).



BARRY

Texas' 22nd District

Baker vs. Casey

By HENRY M. BLAIR

ONE EVENING recently 600 people gathered at Houston's Shamrock Hotel. These 600 people were the volunteer workers who are supporting Ross G. Baker, Republican candidate for Congress in the 22nd Congressional District of Texas. The volunteers were assembled to hear Senator John Tower endorse Baker's candidacy.

Baker is a successful 37-year-old businessman. He, perhaps, epitomizes the new, young conservatives across the country. He has a record of exemplary service with the Marine Corps during World War II and the Korean War. He was discharged from the reserves with the rank of captain in 1956. He has three children and an abiding interest in the preservation of the American traditions of liberty.

The incumbent from the 22nd District is Missouri-born Democrat Robert Casey. Casey's followers like to portray him as a "moderate." This is not surprising since Republican Tower received 65 per cent of the vote cast in heavily Democratic Houston in Texas' special senatorial election of 1961.



BAKER

Baker is putting his case to the people in simple terms: the only way to insure a conservative House of Representatives is to put House leadership in the hands of the Republican party. To illustrate this, he has shown the dramatic differences in the average ACA records of Republican and Democratic House leaders.

Throughout Baker's speeches runs the thread of true conservative philosophy. During his primary campaign he personally brought this message to the Republican voters.

THE DEMOCRATIC primary is an interesting tale in itself. Casey was opposed by Claude Hooton. Hooton was Ted Kennedy's roommate at Harvard and a hard-working campaigner in the Kennedy Presidential drive of 1960. Hooton proclaimed himself to be a New Frontiersman of the first order. Houston voters demonstrated their lack of interest in the New Frontier and handed Hooton a sound defeat.

The political indicators all point to a Baker victory in the fall. When John Tower opposed Lyndon Johnson in 1960, Tower carried Houston. The city was the largest community in the United States to go into the Nixon column. And, of course, Tower took 65 per cent of Houston's vote against Blakely in 1961. Casey, with only a 59 per cent ACA voting record, is not firmly entrenched as are so many Southern Democrats.

In 1960 Casey won over conservative Republican Jim Noonan. Noonan ran an extremely underfinanced campaign. Casey had one term already to his credit. Before coming to Congress Casey had been a county judge. There is no higher administrative position in the Texas' county government. Even so, Noonan got 39 per cent of the vote in that campaign.

Baker is telling the voter that his own personal liberty and the freedom of his fellow countrymen are in the balance. He maintains that the only way in which the nation can be put on the road to free enterprise is to elect Republicans to Congress. Further, he feels it is the responsibility of the elected representatives of the people to offer the nation leadership. The enthusiasm of Baker's volunteers testifies to the leadership abilities of this young conservative.

Oregon's Senator Morse

'Everybody's Out of Step But Wayne'

By WILLARD EDWARDS

Capitol Hill Correspondent, Chicago Tribune

AT 4:21 P. M. on August 17, 1962, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, presiding over the United States Senate, tapped his gavel and said gently: "The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired."

It was an historic moment. Most of the senators present exchanged glances of quiet appreciation. Many had dreamed of such a blissful event but had never really expected that the vision would become reality.

For the first time in 18 years, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, unquestioned champion of all the long-winded, time-consuming orators who ever sat in the chamber, had been officially silenced.

True, it had taken a two-thirds majority, plus three, and the shattering of a 35-year record, to accomplish this feat. And the cloture thus invoked for the first time since 1927 applied only to the pending legislation; Morse would be free to fulminate again when another bill was taken up.

Still, it was an event to be savored. In a session marked by confusion and legislative chaos, providing little basis for pride or enjoyment, it was an episode which would linger in the minds of a substantial majority as a happy memory.

On one point, there was almost unanimous agreement: Cloture, a curb on debate confining each senator to one hour, would never have been voted except for the fact that a number of senators could not resist the opportunity to squelch Morse.

The vote for cloture was 63 to 27. Thirty-four Republicans and 29 Democrats lined up for a step repulsive to the Senate's tradition of unrestricted oratory.

Reporters covering the Senate talked to almost all of those thus voting. While they varied in their explanations, all were agreed that Morse was the deciding factor in rolling up the two-thirds-plus majority.

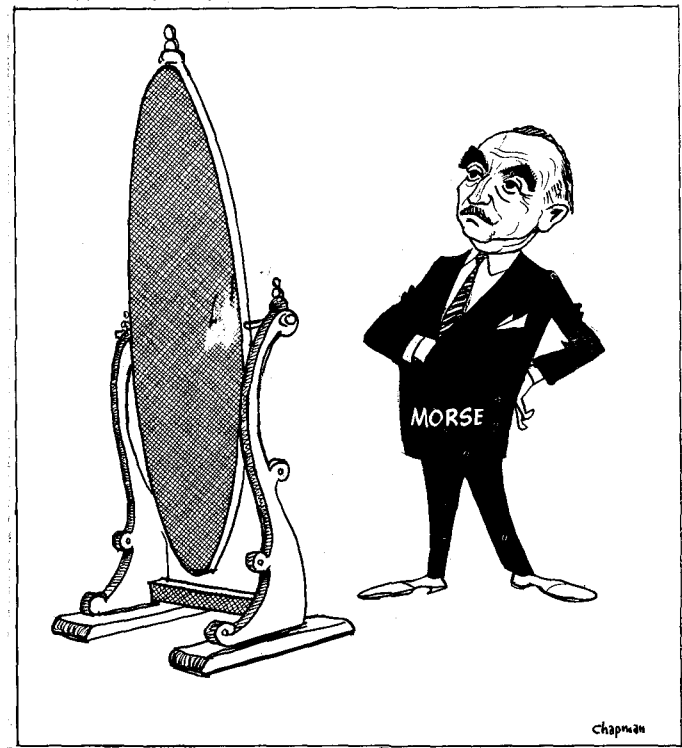
"Without Morse, the filibusterers would never have been gagged," says a senator who had always opposed cloture. "I think at least a dozen votes were swayed by an irresistible impulse to put him in his place."

Morse has often challenged the Senate to "censure" him for his tactics. Many in the chamber considered the 63-27 vote as, in effect, a condemnation of behavior which has long offended those who seek to maintain order and dignity in the proceedings.

The Senate sometimes operates under unanimous-consent agreements during which time is parceled out.

Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) has been called "the albatross which Oregon has hung around the neck of the United States Congress" (Portland Oregonian). For more about Morse, read The Record of Wayne Morse by Harrison E. Spangler (Meriwether Book Company, 300 Corbett Building, 430 S.W. Morrison, Portland 4, Oregon, 1962, 50 cents a copy, postpaid).

"AT LAST I'VE FOUND SOMEONE WHO SHARES MY VIEWS!"



Thus, Morse, like all others, has been restricted in debate before. But the cloture vote was the first time he had ever suffered the indignity of silence by official vote which, in large part, was directed at him individually.

He had carefully nursed his one hour of debate, using it up gradually and saving four minutes for a final outburst. He was in full stride when Johnson cut him off. He sat down, his deep-set eyes glaring, his face crimson with anger.

HIS CLOSING WORDS were typical of the frenzies into which he has worked himself over the years. He denounced President Kennedy as he has denounced all other Presidents under whom he has served.

"The American flags waving over the Capitol, the Senate Office Building and the White House should be lowered symbolically at half mast as the roll is about to be called on this bill," he raged.

(The bill, against which he and a small band of so-called liberal Democrats had filibustered for a total of 20 days, was the Administration's communications-satellite measure, establishing private ownership and operation, under government supervision, of the space communications system initiated by Telstar.)

"The President and his leadership in the Senate are dead wrong on this bill," he continued. "In my opinion, the President has blackened his record by not protesting the gag-rule technique that has been adopted by the

Senate to prevent full debate on this bill that does such wrong to the public interest."

Racing his words against the clock, Morse sputtered that the bill was "cartelism" and a "monopoly" and "a giveaway." He and the "heroic men and women" who had filibustered against it would find history vindicating them, and:

"I close by saying that I am sorry my leadership ever supported such a bill which will rise to haunt the Congress and the nation in the years to come."

Few could doubt that a genuine fear motivated the Senator from Oregon. Whether it was a fear of the consequences of the satellite bill or for his political future was a subject of debate among many who observed him during the filibuster.

Rushing to the chamber one day, he encountered one of the few newspaper friends he has left in Washington. "Mansfield is out to destroy me!" gasped Morse, his eyes gleaming, his tones panicky.

This picture of the mild and mannerly Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senate majority leader, as a destroyer of men was so bizarre that Morse's listener began to laugh.

The main criticism against Mansfield's leadership is that he has been too patient and understanding, too reluctant to use his leadership powers to secure legislative action. The general Capitol Hill reaction to Mansfield is summed up in the customary feminine reaction to him. Women invariably remark, "Isn't he sweet?" By almost unanimous agreement, he is.

But Morse revealed what appeared to be genuine fear of his gentle leader.

"I'm being made a political sacrifice," he insisted. "There are tremendous forces arrayed against me. Powerful lobbies are moving into action. Hubert Humphrey warned the other day of the political consequences that will come from my stand on the satellite bill."

Morse's friend shook his head sadly as he told of the incident. "He's always thought the rest of the world was persecuting him," he remarked. "I hadn't realized these fears had gone so deep."

On the Senate floor later, Morse repeated his alarms, frequently referring to the fact that he is up for re-election this November, and voicing his convictions that evil and awesome forces were organized to remove him from the Senate.

THESE ENEMIES included President Kennedy, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Federal Communications Commission Chairman Newton Minow, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, all the Republicans and most of the Democrats in both houses of Congress. All were in favor of the bill which Morse and a small group of so-called liberals were attempting to kill by preventing a vote.

"So what! So what!" he cried, after listing these opponents. "Does the counting up of noses make the noses right? I have come to the conclusion that the bill is against the interests of the country and that it is my patriotic duty to fight it, no matter what the political sacrifices of that fight may be."

Many of Morse's colleagues are uncertain why he chose to lead a filibuster after many years of denouncing such dilatory tactics and annually pushing rules changes which would make it easier to curb unlimited debate.

Some think the move was motivated purely by desires for publicity. Morse craves the public spotlight and diligently pursues it.

Others deemed it a gimmick for campaign purposes, designed to place Morse in the position of a gladiator, with a tiny minority around him, gallantly opposing

'Morse Lightning'

Differ and You're Out

The Morse lightning may strike after a quarter-century of friendship and faithful service as it did in the case of D. F. Pickert, a caretaker on the Morse ranch in Oregon, who was virtually a member of the family circle.

Pickert casually remarked to a friend in 1958 that President Eisenhower "has forgotten more about war than the ordinary man will ever know." Morse, then campaigning for re-election, was making blistering speeches against Eisenhower. When he heard the Pickert remark, he blew up.

"You can just get the hell off my ranch," he told Pickert. "You're either for me or against me and you're against me."

When news of this action leaked out, provoking some indignant newspaper editorials, Morse asserted that Pickert had been fired because he was "disloyal." Disagreement with Morse's opinions and disloyalty to him are synonymous in the Morse lexicon.

the powerful "business monopoly interests" he glimpsed behind the satellite bill. This picture is blurred considerably by the wholehearted New Frontier endorsement of the measure, but this attitude, in Morse's opinion, merely demonstrates that few of his fellow liberals possess his own perspicacity.

But those to whom he has been an object of curious study for 18 years think this latest outburst is simply a demonstration of congenital aversion to the opinions of the majority of mankind.

An acquaintance of long standing, who has made a close study of the Oregon Senator, gave this opinion:

"He's really not a complex figure. He has a simple standard for separating friends from foes. He demands only that the rest of the human race must agree with him 100 per cent."

Since Morse may reverse himself without notice, this code demands constant vigilance on the part of those who wish to continue in his favor. A Morse employee usually has a worried expression.

IT WAS A PRETTY DULL year for Morse until he stumbled on the filibuster idea. Much of his energy earlier had been devoted to a campaign against booing on Capitol Hill.

His speeches against cocktail parties in congressional offices evoked yawns. He demanded that the serving of alcoholic drinks be stopped as a "desecration." When his fellow Oregonian, Senator Maurine Neuberger, loyally chimed in with a campaign against cigarette smoking, there were jibes about the prospects for a lively gathering if the two should ever stage a joint party.

In April, President Kennedy unwittingly intruded upon Morse's temperance drive when he attended a cocktail party in the Senate's new reception room, a magnificent, wood-paneled chamber with a huge green and gold chandelier.

As this party began, Morse took the Senate floor to begin a long declamation against such affairs. Kennedy was warned in time of this effort and studiously avoided the tables where gallons of bourbon, Scotch, Martini and Manhattan cocktails were being ladled out to the lawmakers. But afterwards he strode a few yards to the Senate chamber, peeked in, and saw Morse manfully orating. As usual when Morse takes the floor,

the chamber was deserted of all but the two senators and presiding officer who are forced into service on such occasions.

"That's the way it was when I left the Senate!"

Kennedy called in a low voice to Morse. The latter grinned but later, it was evident, he began brooding about the meaning of the President's observation.

It was not long before Kennedy's name was added to a distinguished list of prominent persons who have first earned Morse's adulation and then his bitter criticism.

THE LIST IS HEADED by all the occupants of the White House who have served during Morse's public career—Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and, now, Kennedy. All have felt his ecstatic praise, followed by his vitriolic anger (or *vice versa*) as they violated his cardinal principle—they did not agree with 100 per cent.

Roosevelt gave Morse his start in public life, appointing him a member of the National War Labor Board in World War II and saluting him in 1944 for "work of supreme importance to the war effort." Morse responded suitably, wholeheartedly endorsing the New Deal, but it became necessary for him to don the Republican label to run in Oregon for the Senate. There was no other way to win in Oregon at that time.

When he came to the Senate in 1945, Morse attacked Roosevelt as an advocate of "scarcity and regimentation." He went all out for Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York as a Republican Presidential candidate. Later, said Morse, Dewey became "a tool of Wall Street."

Truman got the cold treatment first, then the fervent approval. Truman was, said Morse, "the cheapest ham actor I ever saw." Later, Truman became "a peerless leader," and when the ex-President approved the filibuster recently, Morse lifted his voice on the floor: "Thank God for Harry Truman!"

The Truman statement which precipitated this hymn of thanksgiving had been typical in its disregard of the facts. "The damn Republicans and some Democrats," Harry snapped, "are planning a gigantic giveaway." He lightly dismissed the almost unanimous Democratic support given the satellite bill in a 354 to 9 House vote and its backing by the Democratic Administration.

When the satellite bill was finally passed in the Senate by a 66 to 11 vote, 37 Democrats and 29 Republicans made up the majority. Morse and the ten other Democrats who opposed the measure suffered the most humiliating defeat of the session!

MORSE WAS AN EARLY Eisenhower supporter, suddenly deserting him for Adlai Stevenson a week before the November, 1952, election. Eisenhower was first a "man for the ages," according to Morse. Then, Ike became "the most dangerous man who ever sat in the White House."

Cabinet members and other high government officials have similarly been praised and then damned by Morse as they defected from the ever-diminishing group which lives up to his high standards.

In the classic case involving Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, it has perhaps been forgotten that Morse was originally her firm supporter. On March 3, 1959, he moved that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee confirm her nomination as ambassador to Brazil without hearings.

Not long after, he was publicly casting doubt on her "emotional stability" and calling her physician in an attempt to discover if she had ever been under a psychiatrist's care.

When Mrs. Luce remarked that her troubles with Morse dated back to the time when he was kicked in the head by a horse, she was picking up a somewhat mildewed wisecrack.

Morse had been kicked in the jaw, not the head, in 1951, and was silenced in the Senate for a considerable period. Former Senator William E. Jenner (R.-Ind.) summed up the Senate reaction. At a social gathering, he passed the hat for contributions. "I am taking up a collection for the horse," Jenner explained.

If there is one thing, however, upon which an overwhelming majority in the Senate can agree, it is that the horse's kick had no effect upon Morse's long-established standards of behavior.

For nearly a decade prior to this episode, he had been engaged in his favorite sport—invective against persons prominent on the public scene after previous lyrical praise.

A documented review of his split personality views on men in public life, compiled by political opponents, ran over 300 pages.

TELSTAR, the experimental communications satellite, is the first piece of private property in outer space. It belongs to AT&T, which paid the National Aeronautics and Space Administration about \$3 million to launch it into orbit.

The Kennedys, Jack and Bobby, and other New Frontiersmen who have enjoyed Morse's favor for 18 months, are now dupes of the "monopoly" which the Senator envisions in the satellite bill.

The menace of this measure has escaped all but Morse and the few frustrated "liberals" who rallied around him in an attempt to stall a vote on its merits.

Morse and his group charged that this constituted a giveaway to private interests. They made their aim clear: complete government ownership and control, eliminating the free enterprise system.

This opposition to the private, competitive market system was no surprise to students of the Morse record. Over a five-year period, his voting record as compiled by ACA (Americans for Constitutional Action) showed not a single vote for private enterprise. He consistently favored price-fixing by the government.

MORSE HAS SERVED nearly three six-year terms in the Senate, a period during which even the most mediocre member usually attains prestige, through seniority, and often an expert knowledge on at least one subject.

The only influence which Morse can exercise, after nearly 18 years, it is generally agreed, is that which sends all his colleagues rushing for the exits when he begins to speak. He is, on the record, the champion talker. He has made more speeches than any other senator in history.

A compilation of the time consumed by his speeches over a 16-year period, from 1945 to 1960, revealed these stunning figures*:

- The cost of printing his speeches in the *Congressional Record* was \$460,309. They covered 5,728 pages.

- He consumed 1,640 hours of the Senate's time, a yearly average of nearly 13 per cent of the total hours the Senate was in session.

- An additional cost of \$49,080 was borne by the taxpayer for printing editorials, speeches and letters inserted in the *Record* by Morse.

- The average annual cost of the public printing of Morse's expressions of opinion was \$31,800, considerably more than his \$22,500 salary as a senator.

These figures might suggest that Morse spends most of his time in Washington. The ironic fact is that he is an absentee senator much of the time, traveling around the country, delivering talks for large fees to private organizations and audiences.

During the filibuster period, for example, he spent the weekends on trips to Oregon and Utah, addressing

*From *The Record of Wayne Morse* by Harrison E. Spangler, pp. 57-58.

On February 24, 1946, an Associated Press story from Washington appeared in *The Oregonian* which stated that Morse was opposed to filibusters, either in the committee or on the floor of the Senate. The story quoted Morse as saying:

Delays and stalling either in the committee or on the floor, to prevent majority rule, are inimical to good government.

Again, on April 24, 1953, in addressing the Senate, he stated as follows:

Oh, how many times in the last eight years have I stood at my desk in the Senate and pleaded for around-the-clock sessions to break filibusters, which, in my opinion, had the effect of denying human rights to men and women who ought to be free.

—From *The Record of Wayne Morse*

a labor convention and political meetings. His filibustering followers were left to hold the fort on Saturday sessions.

He has estimated, under questioning, that his income from such speeches is from \$10,000 to \$14,500 a year. During the 1961 session, he was absent from his duties approximately seven and one-half days each month.

This devotion to public speaking, both on and off the Senate floor, may account for the extraordinary fact that not a single bill of major importance has ever borne Morse's name and reached passage.

His major claim to importance lies in his chairmanship of a Senate Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on Latin American affairs. This post, created for him seven years ago, gained stature after the Cuban invasion blunder in 1961 and Morse staged a "secret investigation" which eventually faded out.

Morse made the most of this inquiry. On one occasion in May, 1961, he burst out of a closed hearing and ran for a Capitol Hill exit. He jumped into a waiting police car which raced away with siren wailing.

"I've been summoned to the White House!" he told awed listeners.

Promptly, rumors spread that some new White House move in the Cuban situation was expected. They were dispelled by a bored spokesman for the President.

"The Senator and many other members of Congress were invited some time ago to a coffee hour with the President," he explained.

MORSE'S LACK OF INFLUENCE, not only in the Senate but with the Administration, was exposed about this time. He had been besought by his constituents to stop the transfer of a northwest regional post office from Portland, Oregon, to Seattle, Washington. Morse protested to Postmaster General J. Edward Day, who coolly told him that nothing could be done to prevent the transfer.

"This means war!" Morse told Day. Four days later, he took the Senate floor to assail the Kennedy Administration for engaging in the Cuban invasion failure. As usual, he spoke to a deserted floor and yawns in the press gallery.

Morse, for the moment, is on good terms with his Senate partner, Maurine Neuberger. She faithfully followed his lead and joined the filibuster.

It may be expected that Mrs. Neuberger is proceeding with caution. She can remember that her late husband, Richard L. Neuberger, who preceded her in the Senate, was also once one of the small circle of Morse intimates.

Then, Neuberger opposed Morse on a comparatively minor piece of legislation. The senior Senator roared that his junior had proved himself: untrust-

worthy, amoral, cowardly, disloyal, deceitful and tricky.

Later, after Neuberger had undergone an operation for cancer, Morse generously implied that Neuberger's malady may have been responsible for his treachery. In a public statement of forgiveness, he said the operation "explains psychologically, even more than he may know, his conduct toward me."

When A. Robert Smith, a Washington correspondent for Oregon newspapers, informed Morse he was writing a biography of him, the Senator reacted with great enthusiasm. He talked freely and released private letters and clipping files to Smith.

But Smith didn't let him see the manuscript and when Morse read the book (dubiously titled *Tiger in the Senate**) last spring, he rushed to the Senate floor, uttering screams of anguish.

Political enemies were once again indulging in character assassination of the Senate's only "fighting liberal," he declared. This charge was unjustified. Smith, in fact, was more sympathetic than most Washington newspapermen would have been. He worked hard at finding some redeeming qualities and even ventured a prediction, at the end, that the Senator may have, at long last, reached judgment and maturity.

This meticulously documented record of Morse's words and deeds presented a psychological study of a man of inner conflicts, driven by insatiable ambitions, suspicious of all around him. Morse was exposed as a man who thinks he should be President of the United States and is sour on the world because almost no one shares this belief.

The collaboration of Morse with the author made him the unwitting patient on the couch, baring his cravings and frustrations in letters, interviews and speeches. His last-minute switch of support from Eisenhower to Stevenson in 1952—and subsequent changing of parties—was traced to resentment that Richard M. Nixon, not he, was chosen as Ike's running mate that year. In 1960, esteeming himself logical presidential timber, he was not averse to consideration of a fellow Senator, John F. Kennedy, as "an attractive and appealing candidate"—in the No. 2 spot, of course.

THE SENATOR from Oregon has left a trail littered with broken friendships and failures to establish himself as a man of influence in Washington. In his final four minutes before being silenced by closure, despite his attack upon Kennedy, he did not divorce himself from the Administration.

"I support the President in almost all of the issues on which he takes a stand," he declared. "I shall look forward to supporting his re-election in 1964."

"God forbid!" exclaimed a Democratic leader, piously. "Jack will have enough troubles in 1964 without that."

* *Tiger in the Senate* by A. Robert Smith (Doubleday, New York, 1962, 455 pp., \$4.95).

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'Pat' Brown: California's Most Expensive Governor

By OLIVER CARLSON

LEOPARDS CAN'T CHANGE their spots. But politicians do—or at least they try. Such is the case with Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California, who has suddenly discovered that the voters of this state are allergic to political pink.

Just 90 days before the fatal day which is to determine whether he or Richard Nixon gets the nod from the California electorate to be captain of this ship of state, Pat Brown announced that he disagrees with his strong right arm, the California Democratic Council, on such matters as recognition of Red China and abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Now, mind you, he is all *for* CDC. Its members are fine, patriotic citizens. They have every right to advocate the above-mentioned extreme measures, as well as abolition of the loyalty oath for teachers and state employes. And he, Pat Brown, in the true spirit of Voltaire and Jefferson, will defend to the death their right to advocate such unpopular measures. His deep voice throbs with emotion and righteousness as he denounces communism *abroad* and defends civil liberties *at home*.

It becomes difficult to equate Brown's vehemence against the local John Birchers with his utter silence over the past four years concerning the activities of our local Communists and fellow-travelers. The repeated warnings issued by J. Edgar Hoover (and reiterated by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy) about the internal danger of communism leave Brown cold.

These belated statements by Governor Brown aren't fooling many voters. To the cynical CDC crowd, his action appears to be good election tactics and may even have been suggested to him by one of them.

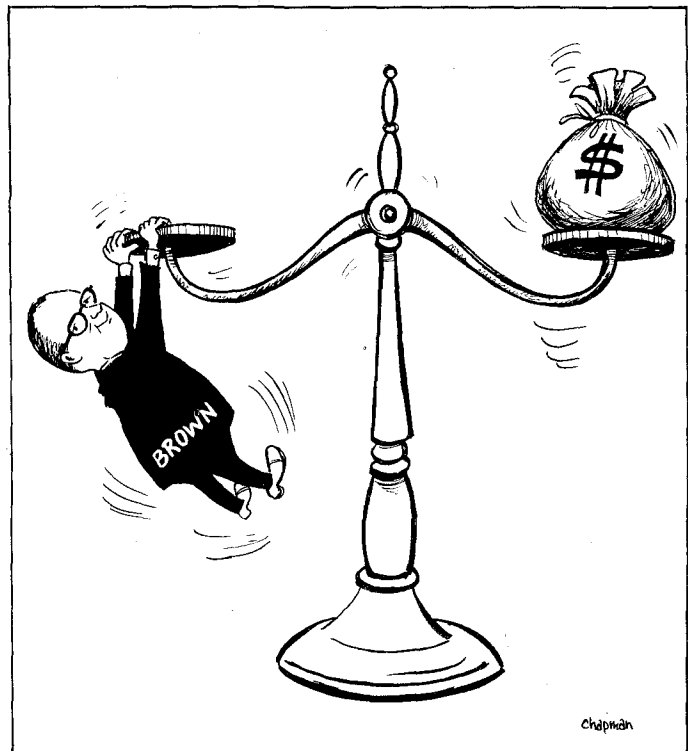
Politically literate and sophisticated Democratic and Republican voters insist Pat Brown believes that a deep voice means deep thought, and that a labored and long-winded speech is necessarily logical and learned.

In 1961, a subcommittee of the California State Senate issued a carefully-documented 204-page report about Communist and other un-American activities on California college campuses. Governor Brown blasted the report as a "hit and run affair."

"I think," said the Governor, "it makes blanket charges against our schools, worded in language which could be misunderstood."

To cap the climax, Brown said the report was able to name only one Communist in the schools after 33 years! He added that he was quite familiar with what went on at our colleges and universities, but had never found any evidence of Communist activity.

"...AND THAT'S WHAT I CALL A SOUNDLY BALANCED BUDGET!"



IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE that the man who served as district attorney for San Francisco, as attorney general for the state, and finally as governor of California, could be so blind. Was the Communist-led and inspired riot at the time of the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in San Francisco two years ago just an illusion, or the concoction of some cub reporter?

Brown is equally oblivious to other evidences of Communist activity. Were the leaders of the AFL-CIO dreaming when they refused membership to Harry Bridges' Longshoremen's Union because it was Communist-dominated? Was the long and bitter struggle with the Communists in the motion picture industry just the figment of someone's fevered imagination? Was the National Lawyer's Guild, to which the Governor belonged for so many years, just a good American organization, or was it a Communist-front organization, as listed by the attorney general of the United States?

Nearly all our elected representatives are aware of the Communist problem in our midst—but not Pat Brown. Every law enforcement officer is aware of it—but not Pat Brown. Every college president, every school superintendent is doing what he can to make our young people

Harry Bridges Maneuver in Offing?

A very slick political maneuver, just told by very reliable sources, is now under consideration by Harry Bridges to help Governor Brown. Of course, it will be denied, and the publication of this article may prevent it.

Here is what is contemplated: Bridges will issue a statement indicating he may support Nixon for governor in the November elections.

Harry Bridges knows full well that his endorsement of any candidate is equivalent to the kiss of death so far as the great mass of both Democratic and Republican voters is concerned. Bridges' own true followers, who are as cynical as he, will understand what he is trying to do.

Nixon, quite naturally, will say he doesn't want Bridges' support. Brown, taken off the hook by Bridges, can then insist that Nixon "is up to his old, dirty tricks," "making secret deals with the ultra-Left while pretending to fight them," etc., etc. etc.

aware of the Communist threat—but not Pat Brown. No belated statement about Red China will wash his blind spot away.

THERE ARE THOSE who classify Brown as one of the *genus politicus equivocatus*, or as one Democratic legislator phrased it, "He does not prevaricate—he just circumvents unpleasant or unpalatable facts."

This can best be illustrated by his position on the current state budget which, he maintains, is "the fourth consecutively soundly balanced budget transmitted to you by this administration." Over, and over, and over again, Governor Brown has kept telling the people of California how, by careful housekeeping, he is giving them a "soundly balanced budget."

But what are the facts? Anyone who wishes can examine the printed copy of the state budget. On page A-3 we get the following information (as prepared by the Governor's own staff): For 1960-61, there was an *actual* deficiency of \$187,194,000. That is to say, current expenditure exceeded current income by nearly 200 million dollars. For the 1961-62 budget year, the *actual* deficit was estimated to be \$132,382,000. And for the current budget year of 1962-63, the *actual* deficit is projected to amount to approximately \$92,000,000.

If my arithmetic is correct, this means an *actual* deficit of \$411,576,000 in three years—a sum which must be paid by the taxpayers of California. Here, without a doubt, is the worst financial record of any governor of this state in its entire history.

How then, you ask, can Brown claim to have a "soundly balanced budget?" Doesn't he read the figures? Or doesn't he understand what he reads?

Brown accomplished this feat of mathematical legerdemain by counting in money from bond issues which have been authorized, but not yet sold. Governor Brown keeps reminding us that he is a liberal—and liberal he is, with other people's money.

By his own curious logic he insists his is an economy-minded administration. Dollar costs, he admits, have risen, but not enough to compensate for increased population and the devaluation of the dollar. Let us look closer into this.

California's population has increased approximately 15 per cent since Pat Brown became Governor four years ago. The dollar was almost stable during 1959-60. It has depreciated a little since Kennedy became President. But total expenditures by the state of California have increased 47 per cent under Brown's administration.

The number of state employes has risen from 98,000 to 129,000, or approximately 30 per cent. In 1945, 39,500 state employes were needed to service the 8,303,000 people of California. Now, Brown needs 129,000 state employes—or more than three times the 1945 figure—for a population which has slightly more than doubled. And there is no end in sight. He and his power-hungry administrators are building up a bureaucracy that puts that of all other states to shame.

We, the taxpayers of California, have the dubious honor of paying the highest *per capita* tax (\$144.79) in the entire history of our state and the still more dubious honor of the highest *per capita* spending by any state in the nation.

IT IS THIS aggravated tax situation which is causing many industries concern with respect to future expansion plans. Should they move elsewhere where the tax bite is lower, or should they stay on, hoping that the voters of California will put an end to an administration of spend and spend, and tax and tax? This is no academic problem. Nor can it be talked away by Brown's stultiloquence, which one businessman described to me as "thicker and more penetrating than our heaviest smog."

Brown has been very touchy on the subject of a "bad business climate" in the state over which he presides. He has even engaged in a debate of sorts with Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York on the relative merits of the business climate in California vs. that of the Empire State.

But even his own Director of Employment, Irving H. Perlus, testifying last spring on a bill to expand unemployment insurance to 39 weeks, stated: "A vicious cycle of higher taxes because of a larger population is creating a bad business climate that could discourage new industry and business from coming to the state."

Assemblyman Harold K. Levering told me months ago: "I have in my files letters of solicitation to many California manufacturers to consider moving their plants (or expansions thereof) to other states. These letters set forth the advantages of other states over California for plant construction and expansion. These communications come from Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Texas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Tennessee and many others."

"Further," added Assemblyman Levering, "I have a list of 23 manufacturers who in the past two years have moved to other points because of the ever-worsening climate for business." He added that he knew of 18 other companies that had gone out of business.

THE ONE BRIGHT LIGHT on the economic front is the vast California Central Valley Water Project, for which the people of this state authorized an unprecedented \$1.65-billion bond issue two years ago. The project will take at least ten years to complete. It will reclaim swampy lands in the north and parched lands in the south. It will give added impetus to cities, towns and a multitude of industries in southern California where the need for water is so great. It will give us more hydroelectric power. It will give us new man-made lakes and recreational areas. It will be a boon to the whole state.

Governor Brown claims this as his greatest achievement—as indeed, it would be if it were really his. The mass of newcomers to California may be taken in by Brown's claims—but not the oldtimers. They know—as the record will show—that the plans for the Central Valley project were originally developed over 10 years ago by a Republican engineer, serving under a Republican governor. They know that the issue was always one that had bipartisan support. They know that, even in the push for the big bond issue of two years ago, Governor Brown played no more important a part than did scores of other distinguished citizens, Republicans and Democrats alike.

Certainly no power-hungry group of bureaucrats could ask for a larger and juicier melon than the California Central Valley project. Think of the jobs to be handed out. Think of the opportunities to make speeches as each new segment is begun or completed and the chance of taking full credit for what is being done!

This Governor Brown understands especially well. So do his top advisors and department heads, particularly William E. Warne, his administrator of natural resources for the State of California.

Warne's record on the public payroll goes back to the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration 30 years ago. He started out as a publicity writer for the Department of the Interior, but learned quickly how to campaign for larger and ever larger expenditures of public money for government-owned hydroelectric and irrigation projects. He moved up the bureaucratic ladder with ease and rapidity, soon becoming assistant secretary of interior. His specialty was dam building.

Reader's Digest, in its issue of February, 1957, told a devastating story of Warne's public career under the title, "How Not to Handle Foreign Aid." The article told how Warne as an Interior official wasted over \$60 million of public money in a series of hurry-up dams: "There isn't enough available water in the Rio Grande to fill the reservoir created by one of these dams. Another contains water so salty that to date it has not been put to crops."

With this enviable record behind him, Mr. Warne moved on to bigger things. In 1951, he was sent to Iran to help rebuild its economy.

The long story of how nearly \$300 million of American taxpayers' money was squandered by Warne is one of the sorriest chapters in our whole foreign aid program—and must be read in full to be appreciated.

This is the man Governor Brown picked to administer the Department of Natural Resources, and with it the development of the Central Valley project. Brown turns a deaf ear to anyone who criticizes Warne. Nixon, on

the other hand, has said that if he is elected governor, one of his first official acts will be to fire Warne.

TO TREAT of Governor Brown's vacillations, hesitations, saying this today and the opposite tomorrow, requires a book, not a short article. But his woeful record on narcotics, on reapportionment and a host of other major California problems are on the record and cannot be denied or excused away.

To me, one of the least known and least publicized of his proposals is, at the same time, one of the most significant to show the workings of his mind. On April 14, 1961, Governor Brown proposed that the State of California hire its own textbook writers and go into the publishing business whole hog. At a press conference following this announcement, the Governor was asked if he didn't think having paid state employees write school textbooks which were compulsory reading in the public schools might be an invasion of the private enterprise system.

"I don't think so," replied Brown. "I don't see any invasion. I want to get the best textbooks at the cheapest price."

This is the only case I know of in which Brown is concerned with cheapness of price. And this is probably the one case where cheapness of price should be no criterion at all. Does—or doesn't Governor Brown know that every potential pip-squeak dictator makes it one of his first orders of business to have the school textbooks written by his employees? Does he know that Castro has done exactly that? So did Trujillo. And Peron. And Nasser. Hitler did it. Mussolini did it. Stalin did it. Mao Tse-tung did it. Huey Long tried to do it in Louisiana 30 years ago.

The idea of harnessing a stable of pliable and subservient press agents and public relations men to a polit-

'Pat' Brown's Record on Crime

The State of California just can't afford another four years of Pat Brown's "war against crime."

In 1954, at the end of Pat Brown's first term as attorney general, the crime rate for major crimes—e. g., murder, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, assault, auto theft, etc.—was 1,066 incidents per 100,000 population. At the end of his second term as attorney general, in 1958, it had risen to 1,412 cases per 100,000.

By the end of 1960, after Brown had served as governor for two years, the figure has leaped upward again to 1,976 crimes per 100,000 population. There is every indication that the upward trend is still continuing.

California has the dubious honor of leading all major states in the number of major crimes. Comparisons for 1960 (major crimes per 100,000 population) looked like this:

Pennsylvania	688	Texas	1,177
Ohio	769	Michigan	1,230
New York	1,045	Illinois	1,440
CALIFORNIA	1,976		

California's increase in crime in 1960 over 1959 was 21 per cent as against a nationwide increase of 14.2 per cent, according to the FBI. Governor Brown's friend and successor as California attorney general, Stanley Mosk, disputes the FBI, insisting the state's crime rate went up only 19.4 per cent between 1959 and 1960.

ical administration is already old stuff with us. But we can take or leave their handouts and accept or reject their interpretations. Furthermore, their statements can be challenged by other writers and commentators. But if the textbook writers are beholden for their jobs or royalties to any political party or administration, the way is open for political pressure on the writers. A great deal of damage to teachers and pupils might be done before the public was sufficiently aware of what was happening.

Governor Brown is a kind and genial man who loves his fellow men and craves their applause and affection in return. But his proposal on state-employed textbook writers seems to me a dangerous turn of mind—completely out of tune with our American concept of public education. We want schools which afford our children and teachers the widest variety of the best material available. We can do without textbooks produced by state hirelings.

NOTHING BRINGS such a quiver to Governor Brown's voice as his discussion of crime. He assures his audiences that he knows crime's dangers to young and old far better than his Republican opponent. For two full decades, he tells us, either as district attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, as attorney general for the State of California or as governor of California, he has ever been in the forefront in the fight against crime.

That he has held these key positions, no one can deny. But his record in fighting crime—well, that's something else again. Let's just look at that record.

Six years ago former Governor Goodwin Knight called for a special session of the State Legislature to deal with dope traffic. Knight urged tighter and tougher narcotics legislation. **PAT BROWN, THEN ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OPPOSED IT.**

During Brown's tenure as attorney general, public pressure for action against organized crime grew so great he appointed Alvin H. Goldstein to survey the extent of crime in California. Goldstein did a thorough job, one that was not completed till about the time Brown moved upstairs to become governor.

When the demand arose that the Goldstein report be published, it was learned that Governor Brown had refused to permit its release. This he has never ex-

plained. Could it be that he didn't want the people to know such things as (these are from the report):

"In California, racketeers are most active in the traditionally lucrative fields of bookmaking and narcotics."

"Tijuana and Mexicali are sad examples, and have their negative influence on life in California. There is no doubt the border points are ports of entry for narcotics, and it is notorious that the Mexican Government is not effectively enforcing its narcotics laws."

True, the vicious narcotics traffic can best be strangled if the Mexican-California border is tightly guarded. But Governor Brown wants it kept wide open. Why?

Three years ago Governor Brown made it clear that he wanted (1) to retain the power of the court to grant probation to any narcotics first offender, including anyone convicted of selling narcotics to a minor; (2) no repeal of the Priestly decision, which requires an informant's identity to be revealed; and (3) no modification whatsoever of the search and seizure laws with the exception of those dealing with autos. (Why this concern about auto thefts—but not poison peddlers?)

Newspapers and radio commentators up and down the state, meanwhile, were telling the people what was going on, and public opinion hardened against narcotics peddlers. When this became very obvious, Brown began switching his position—at least publicly.

State Senator Edwin Regan had authored a bill to make narcotics enforcement more effective, and penalties stiffer. What did Governor Brown do about it? He sent his clemency secretary, Cecile Poole (recently appointed US district attorney in northern California by President Kennedy), to battle for him (Brown) to emasculate Regan's bill. Under the combined Brown-Poole pressure this was done—and to such an extent that Senator Regan refused to allow it to go to the Senate floor. Governor Brown then had the audacity to express surprise and disappointment at Regan's action.

A fairly strong bill, the Regan-Dills measure was passed finally by both Senate and Assembly. Brown switched, signed the bill, and now goes up and down the state taking credit for it.

WILL PAT BROWN be re-elected in November? Are we to have four years more of his "soundly balanced" budgets? Four more years for his inflated state bureaucracy to grow larger and more arrogant? Four more years for the vital Central Valley Water Project to be made a political football by Warne? Four more years so Brown can try to put over his textbook-writer deal? Not if the voters really know his record. I think Richard Nixon summed it up better than I can. Speaking in Sacramento last April he said:

The seeds of special interest politics were planted by New Dealers and nurtured along by the New Frontier. But Governor Brown, now a willing puppet of the left-wing CDC, has brought it to full bloom right here in California—weeds and all. The choice is between standing pat for four more years of incredible indecision and bungling or moving ahead with the decisions for progress California needs.

Oliver Carlson, a well-known writer on California politics, is the author of "Your Pink Slip Is Showing, Mr. Brown: The Truth About Knowland's Opponent," HUMAN EVENTS, October 6, 1958.

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Extracts from 12,000 Letters

Recently we invited our subscribers to vote on "The Four Vital Questions" affecting the future of HUMAN EVENTS. Besides returning the ballots, which many sent without comment, 12,000 persons sat down and wrote letters two, three and four pages in length. The letters are still coming in.

The ballots will be tabulated and reports sent to each person who cast a ballot. (If you want such a report, you can still cast your ballot entitling you to the "Report of the Balloting." That report will be mailed in five or six weeks.) In the meantime, we will publish extracts from the mail.

"Just Don't Drop the Whole Idea"

OAKLAND, CALIF.—While I am devoted to HUMAN EVENTS, I don't feel competent to help decide these questions. All I want is continuation of the interesting, informative news. If increase of dues can begin to balance what advertising might bring, OK. If not, let management decide. Just don't drop the whole idea.



—Geraldine McGown.

Publicize HUMAN EVENTS

LEBANON, IND.—Isn't there some way to publicize what HUMAN EVENTS contains, what it is interested in, and what it is trying to do? I had never heard of it until a friend accidentally showed me a copy. Surely, if people knew about it, or once read it, your paid circulation would increase. I'm all for you, and every citizen that is interested in the preservation of a democracy founded on the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Webster and Lincoln and preserved by the blood of thousands of Americans should be also. This clique running things now is just using the liberal label for a shield to hide their massive trends into socialism. Let's wake up Americans for America.

—Donald Hoffman.

Appreciates Supplements and Articles

ARCADIA, CALIF.—We appreciate the added supplements and articles. Please do not stop these. They provide wonderful references. We would be happy to pay \$20 per year if necessary. CAPITALISM DOES NOT DEPEND UPON FUND-RAISING BUT PROVISION OF A PRODUCT WHICH PEOPLE ARE WILLING TO SPEND THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABOR TO OBTAIN. THE RELATIVE VALUE OF THAT PRODUCT HELPS DETERMINE HOW MUCH A PERSON SHALL PAY FOR THAT PRODUCT. What does Schlesinger say about this?



—Thomas J. Moore.

The "Four Vital Questions" asked readers to choose from four choices:

1. Changing the HUMAN EVENTS format to magazine-style, enabling it to carry advertising and to be sold on newsstands. (Reprints of popular articles would still be available, printed exactly like present-sized reprints.)
2. The present 16 to 20 pages of HUMAN EVENTS, published in the present format but increasing subscription price sufficiently for HUMAN EVENTS to become self-sustaining.
3. Continuing 16 to 20 pages in the present format at the present price, making up the deficit with an annual drive for \$150,000 to \$200,000.
 - 4a. Cut back to eight pages.
 - 4b. Print only the four-page news section. Omit the rest.

Against Only Four or Eight Pages

WINONA, MINN.—Of course, the most important consideration in deciding the future of HUMAN EVENTS is to keep its great number of subscribers. So I am against cutting it back to four or eight pages, or raising the price. As I would dislike to see the format changed, I vote to keep its present format and pay the yearly deficit through gifts. I will be glad to give \$250 or \$300 in 1963 and again in 1964. However, if this can't be done, the next best change would be to change the format to the magazine format.

—Florence G. Youmans.

Change Would Aid "Conservative Voting"

CHERRY VALLEY, CALIF.—I believe that magazine form would be best if present variety of coverage is continued. In that form and with sale to the public on newsstands, many more middle-income people would read the articles and a great number of them would switch to conservative voting. That is what we need today and from now on.

—Charles F. Scharfenstein.



Each Subscriber Should Get Another

NEWPORT BEACH, CALIF.—You should reduce your paper to eight pages and, if necessary, charge more to cover expenses and produce a profit. If each subscriber sent in an additional subscription, your circulation would immediately double. I am paying for an additional subscription for my brother. By asking for donations, you are exposing the paper to attack by liberals that HUMAN EVENTS is a subsidized sheet. The content of HUMAN EVENTS is excellent. However, I wish you would stop an occasional sarcastic approach. Keep up the good work.

—Lloyd O. Johnson.

Wants the Truth in Capsule Form

PASADENA, CALIF.—Enclosed is a small bit to aid in your cause. Our whole reason for wanting to subscribe has been to receive the truth in capsule form, to know some of the answers and to be guided in voting for America. We are certainly fed up with the whole muddle in Washington—but we would never know for sure what went on if it were not for HUMAN EVENTS. Whatever you do, please continue to print facts. We are grateful for your efforts. Perhaps it would be a good idea to raise your price, but it new subscribers are what's needed and you think a magazine-type deal would help, we will go along with that, too. You have our best wishes and our prayers—light surely must win over darkness in the end.

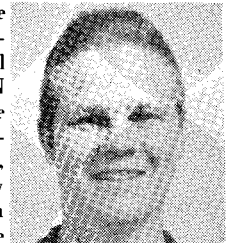
—Mrs. Olaf H. Wagner.



"Don't Cut Any of Your News Coverage"

SAVANNAH, GA.—I think that HUMAN EVENTS in a magazine form, with advertising, is a very good idea in that you will not have to raise your subscription prices and will therefore keep HUMAN EVENTS within the price range of most freedom-loving Americans who, like myself, want to know what is going on in our government and the world. I would also suggest that you do not cut any of your news coverage. It is my hope that if you do take my advice and publish HUMAN EVENTS in magazine form that you will be able to make enough from advertising and subscriptions to increase your coverage.

—Theodore L. Owens



Aware of Our Cost Problems

BISMARCK, N. D.—Being in business for myself, I am fully aware of your problems. I cannot raise prices for my services although the cost of operation has climbed rapidly for the past six years.

—M. H. Smith.

Magazine Style More Convenient

SANTA ANA, CALIF.—A magazine style would be more convenient. I would place it in my employees' lounge and reception room for greater exposure. I also suggest you do away with the cartoons. They appear crude and present a bad image to those who are unfamiliar with HUMAN EVENTS. Let's face it: we are selling ideas and must not appear to be too radical. Believability is the key. Do everything you can to get this across.

—Gavin Herbert.



For A "Conservative Magazine"

SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENN.—As a conservative (I am a registered Democrat) I feel the public must have a conservative magazine to be sold publicly. There is not one today on the stands. U.S. News & World Report does not fall in this category! Few people want to lose their USA, but many have no idea of the grave perils we face! Disadvantages. Would you be able to get enough advertisements to keep you? Would newsstands carry your magazine? The extreme Left is untiring in their efforts to destroy anti-Communist movements. If this conservative magazine could be sold publicly it would render our nation a great service if not changed to a milder form. As an active DAR I am well aware of far more than you, HUMAN EVENTS, even publish—again, I repeat, our public is in grave need of a really conservative magazine.

—Mrs. F. H. Fox.

Will the Ads Be in Good Taste?

SUNNYVALE, CALIF.—I have voted for No. 1 with some reservations. Would a new format permit orders of reprints as we are now able to have? Would the advertising please be tasteful, restrained and perhaps confined to one place? Ads from conservatives are intriguing (whose products shall I buy? etc.) and I go through them separately. **HUMAN EVENTS** should not be cut back to only four or eight pages. Busy businessmen might get in the habit of passing along what they themselves have not time to read, or make sure their wives see it—one way or another, they will surely hear about the contents. Fund-raising is an undependable way of raising money. I would hesitate to raise the subscription price. There must be many now who do not subscribe because of the present cost. The most important thing is to keep it going and keep it growing. Newsstand display is certainly a good way to accomplish this. I prefer the paper on which **HUMAN EVENTS** is now printed over the Sunday magazine paper, but have no idea of its practicality on a newsstand.



—Mrs. J. L. Corstorphine.

"Remain Your Own Boss"

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Whatever you finally decide, please be careful not to get into the position where you are no longer free to print the information you are now giving us. In other words, remain your own boss at all costs.



—Mrs. S. J. Newton.

Most People "Believe in Santa Claus"

KENT, WASH.—**HUMAN EVENTS** is helping—best arguments I have found to fight the freedom battle. It seems as though there were still far more people that believe in Santa Claus than there are those of us who don't.

—Neil E. Shaffer.

Has Discontinued Other Papers

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—We believe that many more people will have an opportunity to read **HUMAN EVENTS** if sold on newsstands, especially if you have provocative headlines on the front cover as *U.S. News & World Report* carries. We believe with it—**HUMAN EVENTS**, the *Wall Street Journal* and our daily paper—we need nothing else.



—Mrs. Roy E. Welding.

Don't Raise Prices Too High

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—I am a newcomer to **HUMAN EVENTS**—it was given to me as a Christmas gift. As I hope to continue as a subscriber in case I do not have it as a present next year. I hope the price will not be raised too high. I am a service widow on a fixed income. I already receive *The Dan Smoot Report*, *The Freeman* and *U.S. News & World Report*. I prefer **HUMAN EVENTS** as it is, at present, a concise, conservative report. I am enclosing a small extra gift for the fund.

—Alice K. Rader.

Cutting to Eight Pages Loses "Punch"

GRANADA HILLS, CALIF.—I look forward to reading **HUMAN EVENTS** each week. I may let other reading go, but I do read **HUMAN EVENTS** completely. I consider your publication to be among the finest of its kind, concise, but with plenty of background information on new subjects. To cut to four or eight pages would seem to lose some of **HUMAN EVENTS**' punch and I also feel that a good many readers would be lost. I am in favor of retaining the present format, but if a magazine-type publication would reach more people then this is good, but being a good conservative, I don't like to see too much change take place if it will not accomplish the desired result—that is, to make this factual information available to more and more people, particularly those who are becoming disenchanted with the New Frontier.

—G. J. Muir.

Newsstand—"A Great Thing"

SAPULPA, OKLA.—I feel that getting **HUMAN EVENTS** on the newsstands would be a great thing—if you could get it on the newsstands!! Like any REAL patriot book, the pressure is put on so heavily, that the stands don't dare to show it. Another unpredictable item: Could you get enough advertisers who will stick their necks out to have their names associated with as RIGHT an organization as you are? Few Democrats will, and most Republicans love their gold too much to allow their business to suffer ANY by the association. If you could get advertising, and get it on the newsstands, and sell it for \$7.50 a year even, I think this would be best. More people would also send more complimentary subscriptions.



—John Frank.

Wants News Section in Center

LaCANADA, CALIF.—Recommend the yellow news section be placed in the center of the magazine so it can be removed (intact) and mailed, posthaste, to waiving liberal acquaintances.



—Mrs. A. C. Hyde.

The Way Out

ENGLEWOOD, COLO.—I believe the No. 1 proposal will solve all your difficulties.

—Holbrook Mahn.

Has Wished for More

MUSKEGON, MICH.—I am a busy man and have a lot of reading each week that is necessary. But one time of reading that interests me most (apart from Bible-reading) is when the "HUMAN EVENT" arrives. I personally would hate to see you have to print less. Many times I have wished for more minute detail on points and issues.



—The Rev. Richard A. Beach.

American People Need HUMAN EVENTS

FLUSHING, N. Y.—The majority of American people need a magazine-paper like **HUMAN EVENTS** in order to see both sides of the issues. It is not to influence or provide information for just a few. There are all kinds of leaders today—good, bad and indifferent. The people themselves need to have the facts attractively and psychologically placed before them. As an illustration: I have used some current facts from **HUMAN EVENTS** in the pulpit. Some were totally unaware; others perhaps register a certain amount of facial unbelief since these things are not commonly known by the general public. Still others are glad for the information—"inside information" of behind the scenes. But the general public includes all the voters. They must have access to the facts—and at popular prices. Advertisements will certainly help in this direction—bringing or keeping costs down. You are doing excellent work. May the Lord increase your ministry.



—The Rev. Fred J. Nader.

"A Superb Weekly"

SMITHFIELD, N. C.—This is a superb weekly. It would appear that shifting to a magazine format is the logical answer to all problems: (1) Better financing. (2) Larger circulation. (3) Most important, a much wider sphere of influence. I'll subscribe to whatever you decide.

—Hubert M. Potat, M.D.

About Advertising . . .

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—The main objection to selling advertising is that you are never quite free of the influence of the advertisers. If and when you sell advertising, I hope you don't find that "Businessmen are Cowards."



—William S. Tyler.

New Format Better for Libraries

MALIBON, WIS.—I think the change to a magazine format will make "HE" easier to place on library shelves as it will fit the clear-plastic holders used for the periodicals. If you change to magazine format, staple it so it isn't a loose booklet like *Parade*. As to your being able to get advertising with a magazine format: I am reminded of the article by George Todt, which is reprinted in the *Congressional Record* for June 26, 1962, page A4821. Under the heading "Patriotic Ads," he says: "American business spends \$13 billion every year advertising. Think what could be accomplished almost overnight if only one-tenth of that amount was spent annually on what we might call patriotic advertising—which educated all of us as to the relative merits of free enterprise." If **HUMAN EVENTS** could persuade American business to spend one-tenth of its advertising money, as Todt suggests, it just might save the country from the socialism which is in store for us. I would suggest that all subscribers make a donation of one dollar or more per year until **HUMAN EVENTS** is launched safely on its new magazine format. These good-will donations would eventually give your magazine a cushion against the unexpected and could then be discontinued.

—Mrs. J. H. Groenier.

Help Your Friends Get Active with Political Action Tape Recordings

If you wanted to attend the recent HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference and did not . . .

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These recordings were made by professional engineers on high-quality equipment for maximum reproduction quality. They can be played on nearly any home machine and all commercial equipment. They are recorded full track at 7 1/2 inches per second.

SPEAKERS AND SUBJECTS

1. Admiral Ben Moreell, USN (Ret.), Chairman of the Board, Americans for Constitutional Action, keynoted the Conference with the theme, "Why Conservatives Must Win in 1962."
2. Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, deals with the subject, "The National Debt Is Moving Again—UP!"
3. Representative Donald C. Bruce of Indiana's 11th District tells "How I Won on a Conservative Platform."
4. Representative John H. Rousselot of California's 25th District details "Organizing to Win."
5. In their question-and-answer session, Mr. Bruce and Mr. Rousselot answer questions on campaign techniques and practices.
6. A panel consisting of Representative Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois' 4th District (Chicago), Gordon Buttorff, Louisville, Ky., and George W. Shankey, Pittsburgh, Pa., discusses the problem of "Vote Frauds and How to Combat Them."
7. The Vote Fraud question-and-answer session deals with specific instances of fraud and problems involved.
8. Representative William Jennings Bryan Dorn of South Carolina's 3rd District tells "What Conservatives Are Fighting For."
9. Mr. Dorn's question-and-answer session provides his views on the UN and other vital topics.
10. "How the Press and Radio Can Go Conservative" is the subject of another panel discussion. Bob Sherman of WMNI Radio, Columbus, Ohio, and Lawrence Reilly of WTXL Radio, Springfield, Mass., are panel members.
11. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Reilly's question-and-answer session discusses many practical aspects of the mass media business which are of interest to the average citizen.
12. "Young Americans in Politics" is the subject of Douglas Caddy, National Director of Young Americans for Freedom, and Brian Whalen, a student at Loyola College, Chicago.
13. In their question-and-answer session, the "Young Americans" panel tells of ways in which young conservatives can perform specific duties in campaigns.
14. Representative Bruce Alger of Texas' 5th District, whose volunteer campaign workers are 75 per cent women, deals with "Women in Politics."
15. The winning role of women in election campaigns is highlighted in Mr. Alger's question-and-answer session.
16. "Your Stake in Medical Care—American Style" is the discussion topic of Frank K. Woolley, American Medical Association; Samuel N. Smith, M. D., Doctors for Americanism; and Eldon E. Smith, M. D., Los Angeles County Medical Association.
17. The medicare panel's question-and-answer session points out how private citizens can unite with doctors in the battle to keep socialism out of medicine.
18. Representative John B. Anderson of Illinois' 16th District discusses "The Farmer's Stake in Conservative Victory."
19. Representative John M. Ashbrook of Ohio's 17th District tells of "The Working Man's Stake in Conservative Victory."
20. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Ashbrook answer audience questions on their two topics.
21. Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona traces "The Power Grab of The New Frontier."
22. Senator Goldwater's question-and-answer session deals with a broad range of conservative issues and principles.
23. "Mobilizing Women for Political Action" is discussed by Mrs. Katharine Kennedy Brown, GOP National Committeewoman, Ohio; Mrs. Lucille Hosmer, President, California Federation of Republican Women; Mrs. Constance D. Armitage, President, South Carolina Federation of Republican Women; and Mrs. Barbara Harris, Precinct Chairman, Dallas, Texas.
24. The "Mobilizing Women" question-and-answer session answers many questions concerning the role of women in political action.
25. "How Citizens Groups Unite to Win" is discussed by Desmond A. Barry, Republican candidate for congressman-at-large, Texas; Mrs. J. Milton Lent, president, The Conservatives, Savannah, Ga.; and Fred J. Milligan, executive secretary, Ohio Information Committee.
26. The "Citizens Groups" question-and-answer session deals with the role of members of citizens groups in political action.
27. Texas Senator John G. Tower points out in "Defeat The New Frontier" that conservative victories can and must be achieved.
28. Senator Tower's question-and-answer session answers many questions which will be asked in the fall campaigns.
29. SPECIAL: "The Best from the Conference." Highlights of all the speeches, condensed to one hour on two reels.

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(30 min.) |
| ☐ 12. Youth Panel, \$5.75.
(Caddy-Whalen)
(30 min.) | ☐ 26. Citizens' Q&A, \$3.
(15 min.) |
| ☐ 13. Youth Q&A, \$3.
(15 min.) | ☐ 27. Tower, \$5.75.
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| ☐ 14. Alger, \$5.75.
(30 min.) | ☐ 28. Tower Q&A, \$5.75.
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